

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



Distr.
GENERAL

DP/CP/BRA/3^{1/}
3 March 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Special Meeting
24-28 May 1982, Geneva
Agenda item 3 (d)

COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS
Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR
BRAZIL

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Brazil
for the period 1982-1986

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^{1/} The previous country programmes for Brazil were issued under the document symbols DP/GC/BRA/R.1-DP/GC/BRA/R.2.

INTRODUCTION

1. This document summarizes in an integrated and consolidated form the priority technical co-operation requests submitted to UNDP by the Government of Brazil, taking into account the resource limitations for the 1982-1986 period. The present programme also contains the general guidelines, recommendations and suggestions of the Government concerning UNDP technical co-operation, thus setting its overall framework for that period.

2. As such, this document represents the consolidation of medium-term planning and programming practices of United Nations technical co-operation, initiated in 1972 with the first country programme, and is intended as a dynamic programming tool, subject to changes and periodic revision during the programming period.

3. The following parameters, established by the Planning Secretariat (SEPLAN) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were considered in the preparation of this third country programme:

(a) The role assigned to UNDP in the context of external technical co-operation;

(b) The priorities established in the Third National Development Plan (PND) and in the Third Basic Plan for the Development of Science and Technology (PBDCT) for 1980-1985; and

(c) The experience acquired in the formulation of the First and Second Country Programmes, as well as the continuing programme and project monitoring, which determined the adoption of specific procedures and criteria for the selection of activities to be included in this country programme.

The role of UNDP in external co-operation

4. The Government is fully aware of the importance of UNDP's technical contribution in the context of external co-operation. Joint action by national and international institutions can help attain the necessary levels of scientific and technological autonomy, enabling Brazil to play a significant role within the new international economic order (NIEO), particularly through co-operation with other developing countries. Beyond this, UNDP co-operation aims at strengthening bonds between nations through a voluntary process based on the principle of sovereignty in the establishment of priorities and selection of projects to be assisted. In that sense, UNDP co-operation should basically be of an operational nature, providing very specific and specialized inputs aimed at ensuring the adequate implementation of national development projects.

5. Since the resources available for the period are limited, a rigorous selection of projects has proven essential. Projects will not only have to indicate clearly the specific inputs of external technical co-operation required for their implementation, but also be closely linked with other domestic and external resources (financial and technical; bilateral and multilateral); adequate co-ordination must insure that they constitute an interactive and consistent programme.

Priorities established in the National Development Plan (PND) and the Basic Plan for Development of Science and Technology (PBDCT)

6. In order to build a developed, free, just, equitable and balanced society, for

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the benefit of the entire population, the Third National Development Plan focuses on the following principal objectives: accelerating the growth of income and employment opportunities; improving the distribution of income; and reducing regional disparities. These objectives will be attained through a strategy emphasizing the energy, agricultural and foreign trade sectors.

The PBDCT represents an elaboration on the theme of science and technology in the ND; its central concern is the improvement of living conditions of the population, and the attainment of a dynamic scientific capability and greater technological autonomy. International co-operation is one of the means for attaining these objectives, and should in particular help to strengthen the national scientific and technological infrastructure for the solution of problems of economic and social development. It will also continue to increase the national potential to provide services in the context of south-south relations.

Procedures and criteria for the selection of activities

Procedures and criteria used in preparing the third country programme drew on the experience with the process of continuing programming of technical co-operation, and the formulation and monitoring of the first and second country programmes. In fact, it had to be expected that the demand for UNDP technical co-operation would by far exceed the resources available for 1982-1986 which include an IPF of \$30 million, of which 80 percent is programmable; programme cost-sharing of \$12 million, by an extension of the SUBIN Agreement; project cost sharing, in amounts to be determined on case-by-case basis at the project preparation stage. A very rigorous selection would therefore be necessary not only in terms of the relevance of the individual project proposals to national policy objectives and investment programmes, and their intrinsic merits and viability, but also to ensure that UNDP support would be used exclusively to finance critical external inputs where multilateral technical co-operation offered particular advantages such as access to technologies, objectivity and the experience of United Nations system agencies in project backstopping.

Specific criteria for the evaluation of project proposals were thus formulated by the Planning Secretariat, and disseminated to the relevant authorities and public bodies at federal, state and regional level. As a result, project proposals aggregating more than \$120 million were received (compared with the \$36 million available for programming from the IPF and programme cost sharing). The final selection, as reflected in the present document, was based on a detailed analysis and substantive assessment of all these proposals by a group of technicians from the Planning Secretariat (SUBIN, IPLAN, CNPq) and the Ministry of External Relations (DCOPT). Throughout, a continuous dialogue was maintained with the UNDP Resident Representative, and through the agencies of the United Nations system.

Principal characteristics of the country programme

The main characteristics of the present country programme are:

(a) Focus on efforts to strengthen the national science and technology potential through the acquisition, transfer and adoption of specific technologies in selected areas of priority for economic, social and cultural development;

(b) Although external co-operation will concentrate on high-level technology inputs (both for production and services), these relate to activities aimed at the improvement of living conditions;

(c) Continuous monitoring and revisions will further adapt the country programme to the changing realities of the Brazilian development process;

(d) Relevance of programme activities to decisions of ECOSOC and the United Nations General Assembly, especially as regards the establishment of a New International Economic Order; the Government thus wishes to strengthen its role as a partner in the international community, and in particular to participate actively in the process of economic, social and technical co-operation between developing countries. In this perspective, the Government considers that there is a need for close interaction between national efforts and multilateral co-operation, especially by using the experience and operational network of the United Nations system, and UNDP in particular. Among other efforts, the Government thus intends to continue its support for a TCDC project financed entirely by its cost sharing;

(e) A close relationship with other external co-operation programmes, in particular the regional, interregional and global programmes funded by UNDP, as well as those supported by other UNDP or United Nations agency-administered funds;

(f) Internal cohesion, consistency and interlinkages to ensure the operation of a viable programme; and

(g) Special significance attributed to project cost sharing and substantial counterpart contributions by Brazilian institutions; this must be seen as a further demonstration of the commitment of the Brazilian Government and its institutions to strengthening co-operation with the UNDP. In this regard, Government cost sharing will continue to play an essential role in the implementation of this country programme, unequivocally stressing the co-operative nature of its execution.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES TO BE SUPPORTED

Objective of the third country programme

11. The third country programme has as its central objective to improve, in selected priority areas, the quality of the national scientific and technological system by the expansion of training activities and greater technological autonomy.

12. In order to select the most appropriate among available technologies to attain medium and long-term goals, due consideration will be given to the plurality of needs and the different ways in which science and technology can contribute to regional development.

Methodology and classification

13. The activities and the areas selected for this country programme are identified below. The activities are classified as follows:

(a) Activities in execution during the second country programme, which will continue during this CP.

(b) New phases of activities started in 1977-1981, which will receive additional assistance;

(c) New activities; and

(d) Both new phases and new activities which may qualify for assistance if resources become available (identified technical reserve).

14. In future, other new activities might be identified and implemented in the selected priority areas, subject to the availability of funds.

15. Annex I contains a summary of available resources (IPF plus programme cost sharing) and their allocation in order of priority. The actual amount for each activity and the level of project cost sharing will be determined at the time of the preparation of the final project document.

16. When formulating each final project document, the Government will also, in consultation with UNDP, determine the most appropriate executing agency.

A. Development Policies and Institution Building

17. It is recognized that, among other policies and actions, constraints to development must be overcome by a development policy for technology and the reinforcement of national institutions. In priority sectors, the demand for more training, technological autonomy and institutional strengthening is reflected in guidelines for the most appropriate selection of technologies, their effective absorption and the search for solutions responsive to the regional diversities of Brazil.

Ongoing activities

18. The project TCDC (DCOPT/SUBIN) (BRA/80/002), by consultancies and training, will continue transferring Brazilian technology to other developing countries: the capacity of national institutions to participate in these activities is enhanced by UNDP technical co-operation. Project costs will continue to be met by Government cost sharing.

19. The project Programme Support (DCOPT/SUBIN) (BRA/80/008), will continue assisting the Government in the implementation of this country programme by providing short-term consultants and priority training not foreseen in other specific projects. This project will thus provide the necessary additional support to technical co-operation activities in Brazil.

New phases

20. The project Regional Planning (IPLAN) (BRA/81/014), is intended to develop regional planning methodologies and co-operate in the formulation of specific policies in this area in order to strengthen activities at national, regional and state levels by the introduction of modern technologies. Particular emphasis will be placed on the formulation of a new industrial policy for the Northeast: formulation of regional development strategies at state level; identification and preparation of investment projects and related manpower training, particularly for the Northeast and the Jaguarao River Basin in the South. This activity constitutes a new phase of projects Jaguarao (BRA/74/007), Regional Planning (BRA/77/005) and Industrial Policies for the Northeast (BRA/80/006).

New activities

21. A project, Policies and Planning in Science and Technology (CNPq) (BRA/82/001), will strengthen the National System of Scientific and Technological Development, and particularly CNPq, the institution responsible for its planning and co-ordination as well as for the formulation and execution of national policy in that area. Special

emphasis will be given to the development of human resources and to their utilization in decision-making processes at the appropriate levels. The project will assist in the establishment of a system of scientific and technological monitoring and forecasting in selected areas, paying particular attention to the socioeconomic impact of innovations and new technologies. It will also develop improved methods of planning, co-ordination and monitoring of the implementation of scientific and technological policies at sectoral and regional levels, and provide support to teaching and research of science and technology policy in centres located in different parts of the country. This project constitutes a new and more advanced phase of the project Strengthening of Science and Technology Institutes (BRA/76/022).

22. Another project, Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Applied to Technical Co-operation (SUBIN) (BRA/81/012) will modernize and make more efficient the management of technical and economic co-operation received and given by Brazil through the establishment of an EDP system for the identification of activities and the monitoring of projects, as well as an institutional memory. Once the software is developed, the programmes can be made available to other interested developing countries.

Identified technical reserve

23. A project, Training in Tax Administration (ESAF) (BRA/79/001), could continue the training programme for employees of the Finance Ministry, especially in tax administration, through specialized courses abroad. This constitutes a new phase of the project Training in Tax Administration (BRA/79/001).

24. All the activities identified above are closely related to activities in other areas in the country programme, and thus represent an integral component of the entire programme. The activities covering regional planning, science and technology policies, as well as data processing, will also assist such other sectors as energy, agriculture, industry and social development, primarily in assessing the socioeconomic impact of new technologies. UNDP inputs will be very specific, often multi-sectoral, operationally flexible and linked to other nationally or internationally-funded development activities in Brazil. Of special importance will be the co-ordination of UNDP activities with investment projects in the Northeast and Northwest, including those supported by the World Bank and IDB, the regional technical co-operation activities of UNDP, in particular the regional UNDP programme in the areas of development administration and the co-ordination of regional economic integration policies, as well as activities of the ECLA system.

B. Energy

25. Given the crucial importance of the energy problem, the Government considers that an extensive and generalized research and technological development effort is called for, complemented by technical-economic studies on sources, forms, uses and conservation of energy, in order to seek timely and efficient ways to reduce progressively petroleum imports and technological dependencies in the energy field.

26. Conservation and rational use of energy consumption are given a high priority calling for research and studies in various areas, including energy resource substitution in industry and transport, as well as the dissemination of conservation methods, primarily by technical assistance provided by the Government to national enterprises.

27. There is great potential in hydroelectric energy generation in Brazil, providing

an opportunity for a comprehensive programme of scientific and technological development in long distance power transmission, as well as in technologies utilizing water resources. Additional technical training in nuclear power will continue to be stressed as well as assimilation of reactor technology. The development of a programme on bio-mass-derived energy also has high priority.

28. Other forms of energy, such as solar and wind energy, are not utilized on a large scale, although national groups already possess the technologies for their more current application.

Ongoing activities

29. The project Training and Research in the Centre of Electricity Research (CEPEL) (BRA/76/007), will continue support for staff training and research to solve specific problems, particularly those associated with the transmission of energy at great distances, increasing CEPEL's internal and external service capacity, for example in the development and testing of materials, generation, transmission and distribution equipment, as well as in network planning and controls.

30. Another project, Professional and Technical Training in Nuclear Energy (NUCLEBRAS (BRA/76/003) will continue providing access to specialized technologies in nuclear industry and the operation of nuclear power installations, so as to ensure the safe operation of the power reactors that will enter service in this decade. Training will be for middle and upper level staff responsible for the establishment of standards required for the safe operation of nuclear power equipment and installations.

New activities

31. A project, Enzymatic Hydrolysis of Cellulosic Materials (STI) (BRA/82/002), will set up a comprehensive programme for the production of ethanol from cellulosic materials by enzymatic hydrolysis. UNDP support will extend to all stages from hydrolysis to the distillation of alcohol. The project will also help strengthen the country's capacity in the use of bioengineering techniques. UNDP inputs will provide the experience needed for research and development, including the analysis of socio-economic variables relating to commercial application of these technologies.

32. Another project, Conservation and Substitution of Energy in Industry (STI) (BRA/82/003), will promote energy conservation in different sectors of industry, by providing appropriate technological support for the reduction of production costs with a view to lower consumption of petroleum derivatives, their substitution by other sources of energy, as well as the identification and development of technologies, equipment, processes, and products with lower energy consumption or contents. UNDP support will focus on the training of the staff of technological service enterprises; it will also include direct technical assistance to small and medium-sized industries, as well as the development of mobile diagnostic units appropriate to the needs of national industry.

33. A third project, Training for Decision-Making in the Scientific and Technological Aspects of Energy (FINEP/PROTAP) (BRA/82/004) will strengthen the national technical potential as it relates to decision-making processes involving scientific and technological options in energy planning and in the programming, financing and implementation of research and development activities responsive to concrete needs in this area. UNDP support will consist of specific inputs by short-term consultants in selected sec-

tors, the organization of training courses in Brazil, as well as external training in particular aspects of the energy problem.

34. Though limited in scope, it is expected that UNDP-supported activities will have a major impact; they should, in particular, help in providing the necessary support for the large investments being made by Brazil to increase its energy production and reduce pressures on the balance of payments. In this sense, UNDP technical co-operation will relate to multilateral and bilateral lending for hydroelectric projects, power distribution, as well as research and development on alternative energy sources, especially biomass; it will also interact with UNDP-supported global and regional projects in this area; it is, in fact, expected that the programme will contribute to the regional energy planning efforts of OLADE, and that it may receive support also from other UN system resources.

C. Transport and Communications

35. Over the last few years, an insufficient appreciation of intermodal aspects in research efforts and studies carried out in the transport sector has led to a series of distortions. Better co-ordination is required between research on infrastructure and transport equipment, the definition of appropriate parameters to reconcile available technologies with the socio-economic needs of the country, the establishment of a system of norms and standards, and the need for additional qualified personnel.

36. In order to restructure the country's transport system, it will be essential to consolidate science and technology programmes in that area, involving both specialized manpower training and systematic efforts to improve the generation, dissemination and application of technologies.

37. Over the last two decades, the development and expansion of a national communications infrastructure generated a substantially expanded domestic demand for specific equipment, created favourable conditions for Brazilian manufacturing industry, and also called for expanded scientific and technological development efforts in this area.

38. Science and technology policy in this sector will thus stimulate basic research, as well as applied research and experimental development for industrial application. This policy aims at making the sector less dependent on the importation of materials, components, equipment, engineering services and project design, thus enhancing the national capacity to generate and absorb technology, and improving the decision-making ability of Brazilian industry.

Ongoing activities

39. The project, Telecommunications Research and Development (TELEBRAS) (BRA/74/009), is designed to promote the growth of national industry, enabling it to plan, develop and manufacture equipment locally and assist in development of quality control activities. UNDP will continue to provide TELEBRAS with access to selected technologies, technical support for projects at the pre-industrial stage, as well as training in project design and the identification, design and testing of electronic components.

40. Another project, Merchant Marine Training (CIABA) (BRA/76/015), will continue and complete the required faculty training at the Merchant Marine Centre in Belem, as part of an effort to ensure an adequate supply of sea-going and river navigation officers and crews for Brazil's expanded merchant marine programme. UNDP support will thus

help to provide safe and economic water transport services for passengers and freight, both within the country and on international routes, by supplying technicians and didactic material and identifying the navigation-aid equipment required in that connexion. The Centre will remain available for training personnel from other countries.

New phases

41. The project, Airworthiness (CTA/IFI) (BRA/82/005), will, in line with international standards, strengthen the national system of quality control for aeronautical equipment produced in Brazil, ensuring its safety and reliability. UNDP will provide consultant services and specialized training in selected areas. This constitutes an extension of BRA/73/004.

New activities

42. A project, Aeronautical Planning, Research and Testing (CTA/IPV) (BRA/82/006), will expand and modernize aeronautical planning techniques, the automated air traffic control system, as well as in-flight inspection training both in Brazil and abroad. Beyond improving the national capacity in this field with UNDP support, IPV will continue to provide training for personnel from other countries.

43. Another project, Air Transport and Aeronautical Infrastructure (DAC/CECIA) (BRA/82/007), will intensify and provide a sharper technical focus to research and development efforts intended to give the expanding national air transport system a sound economic basis, including infrastructure, development of airport systems, their relationship with urban centres, as well as staff specialization and training in this area. It is expected that UNDP will provide access to new technologies, ensuring an appropriate allocation of aeronautical investment resources in line with the country's expanding need for long distance transport as well as the requirements of new population centres.

44. It is essential, both in communications and transport, to develop and adapt technologies responsive to Brazil's specific needs, particularly in terms of its size, climate and distribution of population. It is thus expected that UNDP co-operation will assist in the introduction and development of technologies suitable for tropical and sub-tropical conditions, conducive to greater physical integration both within the country and with other countries, especially those in the Latin American region. In this connexion, technical co-operation activities in the area of transport should also emphasize the development of river navigation; the activities of Hydrology and Climatology in the Amazon (BRA/72/010) may be particularly relevant. The exchange of information and training in Brazil of personnel from other developing countries will continue to strengthen South-South relations.

D. Environment and Natural Resources

45. Environmental problems occur at the interface between natural and social processes. Brazil's development has coincided with the exploitation of known resources: it is for science and technology to provide a better knowledge of the effects of this exploitation on the environment, testing and suggesting ways to utilize resources without destroying the natural heritage they represent.

46. Science and technology policy guidelines in this area must promote the correct management of natural resources, and not be restricted to a purely conservationist view. Research will thus have to concentrate on environmental problems affecting a

substantial portion of the population, or which present immediate hazards to health or welfare; it will also explore ways to reverse environmental deterioration and promote an integrated knowledge of the country's natural resources.

47. Regarding the conservation, preservation and utilization of forest resources, and considering the rapid and uncontrolled deterioration of primitive natural ecosystems, priority will be given to the identification of sites and the installation of units for the preservation and study of the different ecosystems throughout the country.

Ongoing activities

48. The project Hydrology and Climatology of the Amazon Basin (SUDAM) (BRA/72/010), will continue training personnel for the study of various hydrological and meteorological variables in the Amazon so as to promote the rational use of its resources. With UNDP support, a hydrological and climatological data network is thus being established, as well as a data bank and processing centre specialized in analysis and hydrological models, together with a system of meteorological forecasting. Among other objectives, this data will provide support to forest management and the development of river transport. The Centre established in Belem will be prepared to provide and receive the collaboration of technical specialists from other countries, in particular in the Amazonian Basin.

New phases

49. A project, Forestry Research and Development (IBDF) (BRA/82/008), will assist in the integrated development of forestry resources in the North and Northeast, so as to optimize productivity of national forests, reforested areas as well as of non-productive areas, keeping in mind their environmental characteristics. UNDP co-operation will provide support to the operational unit managing the Tapajos National Forest, for which a management plan was prepared under a previous UNDP/FAO project, and help establish a national system for the rational management of other forest areas to be selected for that purpose, including a training centre for intermediate technical personnel. Support will also be given to the development, expansion, utilization, transport and commercialization of available wood species. This constitutes a new phase of BRA/78/003.

New activities

50. A project, Integrated Development Plan for the Water Resources of the Northeast (SUDENE) (BRA/82/009), will prepare a master plan for the use of water resources with the objective of defining a rational policy for investment in hydraulic works in the context of policies for agriculture, soil conservation, energy, industry, urban development, sanitation and environment. UNDP support will assist in determining the location, quantity and quality of water resources; help identify and satisfy demands; and ensure the protection and quality of water resources by establishing mechanisms for the control and better use of water. Technical co-operation in this area will be linked to investment projects in the Northeast.

51. Another project, Water and Soil Conservation (Ministry of Agriculture) (BRA/82/011) will develop and make available to farmers and land-owners, throughout the country, information on and assistance in the correct use and efficient rational management of soil and water. One of the key objectives will be the control and containment of erosion processes. In the context of regional agro-forestry policies, UNDP support will thus contribute to the establishment of a system of conservation of natural resources at regional levels, as well as to the training of teachers who in turn will

train agricultural extensionists, and generally assist in the formulation of policies for correct soil use and management.

52. A third project, Prevention and Control of Marine Pollution (SEMA/CETESB) (BRA/82/010), will help establish technical parameters and develop a technical and administrative infrastructure for the prevention and control of marine pollution on the Brazilian coast, as well as to identify and propose solutions with regard to the critical points of discharge of urban and industrial waste on the Sao Paulo coast. This would constitute the first step in the formulation of a national plan for the prevention and control of marine pollution. To this end, UNDP will provide access to specialized technologies, including methodologies to develop an Environmental Map which could serve as a basis in the formulation of policies for the protection of the marine environment on the Brazilian coast.

Identified technical reserve

53. A project, Control of Environmental Pollution in Rio de Janeiro State (FEFMA), could study and analyse the processes by which toxic substances are carried to and accumulate in the water bodies of Rio de Janeiro State, with emphasis on Guanabara Bay and the watershed of the Rio Paraibo do Sul. This will set the basis for the development of mathematical models necessary for a rational control strategy covering all pollution by toxic substances. This constitutes a new phase of BRA/80/007.

54. Another project, Environmental Impact of Nuclear Plants in Brazil (CNEN), could train national personnel, in conjunction with studies on the characteristics of the environment, and its modification by industrial activities, particularly of nuclear installation. Such studies would initially focus on the areas already covered by the Brazilian Nuclear Programme. This constitutes a new phase of BRA/76/003.

55. A third project, Evaluation of the Ecological and Climatological Impact of Land Use in the Amazon Basin (CNEN/CENA), could assist in planning the use of land in renewable natural resources of the Amazon Basin region by the ecological and hydrological research using classical and isotopic methods to assess the environmental impact of alternative land and water uses.

56. UNDP co-operation forms part of the national programmes for the preservation of ecosystems and the rational use and exploitation of available natural resources. These programmes seek to improve the quality of life of the population, as well as to ensure that the environmental dimension be given due consideration in specific development projects. The activities described above are linked with those in the agricultural sector, as well as with programmes supported by UNEP and WHO, and represent a Brazilian contribution to the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

E. Agriculture

57. The priority given to agriculture in the Third National Development Plan implies efforts in the field of science and technology to consolidate knowledge and transfer it to the farmer through rural extension, as well as to innovate technologies which will increase productivity.

58. Studies and research in the agricultural sector will have as their principal goal improved productivity and increased crop, animal, forest and fish production.

In that connexion, priority will be given to maintaining an adequate balance between supply and demand for food and raw materials, as well as to the creation of exportable surpluses. Beyond infrastructure investments (including soil and water conservation) and agricultural credit policies, the generation and dissemination of new knowledge on ways to increase productivity and reduce production costs will have a direct impact on living conditions of the rural population especially if this information can encourage a fuller utilization of the production potential of small and medium-size farmers thus helping to raise real incomes. Technology imbalances prevailing in the agricultural sector must be reduced by deliberate attempts to develop viable technological alternatives for the small farm, replacing those suitable only for large-scale production as well as traditional small-scale production methods.

Ongoing activities

59. The project, Centre for Training in Agricultural Marketing (COBAL) (BRA/76/016), will continue assisting COBAL in planning and implementing practical, on-the-job training courses for producers, retailers, supermarket operators and managers. UNDP consultants and training will continue to strengthen COBAL's capacity to provide technical assistance to other countries.

60. The project, Integrated Rural Development of the Lower Sao Francisco River Valley (CODEVASF) (BRA/78/007), will continue to provide technical support for the Government's investment programme in the Lower Sao Francisco Valley, raising the income levels of 3,000 low-income families by augmenting crop production (especially rice), enhancing soil productivity, organizing farmers into co-operatives and strengthening CODEVASF's managerial capacity. This technical co-operation project is directly linked to a World Bank loan.

61. The project, Support to the Dairy Cattle Centre (EMBRAPA) (BRA/79/010) will continue strengthening the research capacity of and provide staff training for the EMBRAPA National Dairy Cattle Centre in Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, with focus on improved milk production schemes and new agricultural and livestock technologies in that area. UNDP support forms part of the technical and financial co-operation EMBRAPA receives from IBRD, IDB and other multilateral and bilateral donors for research and new agricultural technologies.

62. The project, Agricultural Development Policy (Ministry of Agriculture) (BRA/80/001), will continue to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in the formulation and execution of specific policies in areas of priority for national agricultural development. UNDP support will be used to obtain specific inputs of technology, information, experience and training, as well as methodologies for the analysis of conjunctural problems. It will help to analyze short and medium-term prospects, as well as in the formulation of short-term policies, and include assistance in market surveys and agricultural statistics. Support will be provided in connexion with energy balances and the energy dimension in agriculture, as well as in building up a high-level team to provide systematic information on agro-industry development alternatives. The project is closely linked to activities in the area of development policies and institution building, as well as to other projects included in the country programme or to be funded from other sources (multilateral or bilateral) in connexion with natural resources and agricultural policy.

New phases

63. During the period 1973-1981, UNDP and FAO have assisted in the establishment of

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the National System of Agricultural Information and Documentation (SNIDA) setting up and strengthening the National Agricultural Library (BINAGRI). SNIDA and BINAGRI have thus acquired a capacity to collect, analyse, process and provide user services in the agricultural sector. In this new phase, National System of Agricultural Documentation and Information (BINAGRI) (BRA/82/012), the aim of UNDP support will be: final institutional strengthening, the establishment of co-operating centres at the state level (State Agricultural Libraries) and their integration with the central unit and users throughout Brazil. These activities are linked to an interregional AGRIS-CARIS project executed by FAO with funding from the Interim Fund for the Development of Science and Technology. This constitutes a new phase of BRA/72/020.

64. To complete the technical co-operation programme with the EMBRAPA National Wheat Research Centre (Passo Fundo, RS) responsible for training national scientific staff, as well as designing and implementing specific research programmes for the different wheat producing areas of the country, emphasis, in this final stage, Increase and Development of Wheat Production (EMBRAPA) (BRA/83/013), will be placed on extension services to make available to the farmer the results of wheat research. UNDP co-operation will continue to be linked to activities carried out in this sector with the support of other sources of funding, in particular the FAO co-operative programme and bilateral programmes. Among the latter, special reference is made to Canadian Government support through CIDA. This constitutes an extension of BRA/69/535.

New activities

65. A project, Training and Advice on Irrigation and Drainage (EMBRATER) (BRA/82/014), will assist the extension service of EMBRATER in the training of extension workers who will transfer to small and medium-scale farms the relevant irrigation and drainage technologies in the context of the national PROVARZEAS programme. UNDP support will complement large-scale national investment programmes designed to increase agricultural production and productivity in areas of natural flooding. It will be linked to the project on soil and water conservation (BRA/82/011), as well as to the financial co-operation projects of the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) and external technical support funded from other sources, in particular the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IIAS).

66. Another project, Support to the Development of Research on Swine and Poultry Production (EMBRAPA) (BRA/82/015), will develop and evaluate efficient and economic production systems including genetic pools adapted to the different regions of Brazil. UNDP co-operation will be used to train research staff at EMBRAPA's National Swine and Poultry Research Centre in Concordia, (SC), and to carry out scientific research in the National Centre as well as in other regional centres of the Brazilian agricultural research system.

67. A third project, Swine Fever Programme (SNAD) (BRA/82/016), will assist the programme for combatting swine fever in its activities aimed at controlling and eradicating both classic and African varieties of the disease. With UNDP co-operation, a diagnostic centre for both varieties will be established in Pedro Leopoldo, Minas Gerais. The project will train specialized staff and make available technologies to detect and fight the disease. This will include exchanges of information with BRA/82/015 (see paragraph above), as well as with similar activities in Brazil and abroad.

68. A fourth project, Consolidation and Expansion of Food Production in Paraná (Economic and Social Development Institute, State of Paraná - IPARDES) (BRA/82/017), will formulate, in the State of Paraná, a comprehensive framework for the development of food production and the socio-economic development of small-scale farms, by evaluating conditions of agricultural development in the state, identifying problems and constraints, and analyzing the potential for new productive activities in order to formulate development programmes and projects. UNDP support will be linked to the project on Agricultural Development Policies (BRA/80/001), as well as other country programme activities related to agricultural extension.

69. A fifth project, Integrated System for the Generation, Adaptation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology (Agricultural and Supply Secretariat, Sao Paulo State) (BRA/82/018), will articulate and test an integrated system for the generation, adaptation and transfer of agricultural technology in an attempt to develop new approaches for channeling research results to the producers, especially the medium and small-scale farmers. UNDP assistance will also be used in support of other country programme activities by which new agricultural production technologies are to be channeled to their users.

Identified technical reserve

70. A project, High-level Team for the Development of Agro-industries (Agriculture Ministry), could assist the Brazilian Government in the formulation of policies to promote the development of the agro-industrial food sector, seeking thereby to optimize the use of food resources. This activity will represent a natural follow-up of project activities on Agricultural Development Policies (BRA/80/001) and the linkages it is expected to develop with technology-generating institutions, both public and private.

71. Another project, Golden Mosaic Virus of the Bean Plant (Biological Institute of Sao Paulo), could evaluate losses caused by the virus on bean crops in various regions of Sao Paulo State; correlate such losses with the insect vector population; examine the forest plant species that shelter the virus and its vector, and study aspects of virus-vector-host interaction so as to furnish data for implanting prophylactic measures in bean-producing regions.

72. Another project, Agricultural Engineering (CENEA), could assist in the adaptation and development of technologies for tropical and semi-tropical areas, especially storage, preprocessing, construction and health. UNDP support would help CENEA develop specific technologies appropriate for Brazilian conditions. The project would be linked to technical assistance provided to CENEA by the Federal Republic of Germany for the testing of agricultural machinery.

73. Another project, Application of TV Technology to Rural Extension (CEPLAC), could develop and adapt TV technology to Brazilian conditions, using the video-cassette system in order to increase the efficiency of information directed to 30,000 rural cocoa producers assisted by CEPLAC in ten States. UNDP support would help CEPLAC produce and edit the particular TV programmes, and transmit them by means of rural extension services. Once developed, this system could be applied to other agricultural sectors both in Brazil and in other developing countries.

74. Another project, Development of Human Resources in Agricultural Statistics (University of Brasilia), could help establish on a permanent basis an extension course in agricultural statistics for college-trained professionals working in this area; devel

and perfect methods and statistical techniques applicable to agricultural studies: and elaborate and analyze specific statistical models for professional use. It is expected that the UNDP project would also provide support for the execution of other projects in this sector.

75. Another project, Fish Marketing (SUDEPE), could continue UNDP's technical co-operation with SUDEPE, focussing on the development of economic and technological research for the reduction of fish-catch losses, the development of a system of economic information, and the preparation of a plan for customer orientation. This project would constitute an extension of activities formerly executed under Fish Marketing (BRA/78/004), and should be linked to the regional project, Aquaculture (RLA/76/010), as well as with the IDB financial support for fishery terminals, fishing boat construction, and research and development on fresh water fishing. The project would also be linked to such bilateral assistance as that provided by the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan and France.

76. The country programme reflects the top priority assigned in the National Development Plan and in the Basic Science and Technology Plan to the development and transfer of technologies aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity. The activities identified above are inter-linked, and in their execution, account should be taken of projects in other areas, especially development planning and institution building; energy; environment and natural resources; industry; and, in particular, projects relating to the social dimensions of development. Of special importance are the links of UNDP technical co-operation to investment. It is also hoped that these activities will relate to and complement UNDP-supported regional, interregional and global projects for the 1982-1986 period, as well as external co-operation projects funded from other sources, especially FAO, IIAS and bilateral programmes.

F. Industry

77. Greater autonomy in the area of industrial technology represents a fundamental objective of national policy. For this to occur, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of Brazilian enterprises to generate and absorb technology, resulting in the improvement of quality and an increase of productivity.

78. The great variety of standards used in Brazil places national enterprises in a disadvantageous technical and economic position in relation to their foreign competitors. The lack of standards is reflected in high operational costs and the immobilization of stocks, and negatively affects technical performance. It also limits the size of markets for the particular products. An effective standardization, metrology and industrial quality-control system is thus of major socio-economic significance, and will contribute directly to the reduction of industrial costs, the increase of exports, and greater consumer satisfaction.

79. With regard to industrial property, current policy emphasis centers on the generation of technological information, and the organization of technological exchanges both within Brazil and with foreign countries.

80. Also, agro-industrial technology for the storage and utilization of agricultural surpluses, and for improvement of the quality of products, must be strengthened in order to widen internal and external markets.

Ongoing activities

81. The project, Assistance in the Area of Standardization, Quality Control and Certi-

fication of Iron and Steel Products (INMETRO) (BRA/75/003), will continue assisting INMETRO in the development of standards, quality control measures and certification in the iron and steel industry, in order to rationalize and standardize national steel production. These activities will serve as a model for and be integrated into the more comprehensive project on metrology, standardization and industrial quality control referred to below.

New phases

82. During the period 1972-1981, UNDP helped in the establishment of a national patent and information system supportive of the Government's efforts to develop the industrial property sector. This final phase, Modernization of the Brazilian Patent System (INPI) (BRA/82/019), aims at promoting the use of the patent system by Brazilian enterprises through direct advice, by training groups of specialists as well as by training technicians attached to these enterprises. This constitutes a new phase of BRA/71/559.

83. In the 1977-1981 period, UNDP assisted INMETRO in developing standardization, quality control and certification methodologies in the iron and steel industry. The aim of this new phase, Industrial Metrology, Standardization and Quality Control (INMETRO) (BRA/82/020), is to establish and perfect a national standardization system, and integrate it regionally and interregionally in such specific industrial sub-sectors as electricity/electronics, agro-industry, civil construction, mechanical industry, etc. Besides providing access to advanced methodologies, UNDP support will relate also to metrology and legal metrology services. The project will be linked with quality control activities in aircraft construction (Airworthiness Certification); energy (CEPEL); transport and communications (TELEBRAS); the packaging industry (ITAL); and health (Drug Quality Control Center, FIOCRUZ).

New activities

84. A project, National Food Packaging Centre (ITAL) (BRA/82/030), will assist the Centre in determining the types of packaging suitable for Brazilian conditions, especially with regard to transport, distribution, climate, raw materials and industrial technology; in training personnel needed to carry out the technological development programme; and in assisting industry in solving specific problems related to processing and packaging.

Identified technical reserve

85. A project, Technology Development in the Area of Fine Chemistry (CEPED), could assist in the development of a national technology in the area of fine chemistry, a branch of the petrochemical industry which encompasses pharmaceuticals, additives, plastics and agricultural pesticides. The objective is to transfer to the producer, especially in the Bahia industrial complex, production processes based on raw materials of local origin. The UNDP-assisted project could be expected to help in training and research at bench scale, and later at the level of multi-purpose pilot plant.

86. Another project, Technology Development in the Area of Microelectronics, could help design a master plan to establish a research and development infrastructure, as well as a strategy for production and processing in the area of microelectronics. UNDP co-operation of a pre-investment nature would be used to carry out technology assessments, as well as research on their potential economic implications. Subsequently, support may be given to applied research in order to transfer technology to national industry.

87. As in other areas of the country programme, UNDP support in this area focusses on those aspects of the country's industrial development process in which both the Government and private sector have made, and will continue to make, investments designed to increase and diversify national industrial output, thus generating employment and expanding both internal and foreign trade. It is expected that UNDP assistance will sustain such investments by improving productivity through access to technologies not available in Brazil. These efforts will be linked to other activities proposed in the country programme, in particular those relating to development planning and institution building, as well as in the energy sector. It is hoped that, beyond these activities, support from other sources will be available, e.g., the UNDP-supported regional programme, UNIDO's regular programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Fund. The Carbon Fibres project (BRA/81/T01), financed under the IFSTD, is also related to the activities described above.

G. Education and Culture

88. Education and culture are integral and fundamental parts of the development process. They must thus be seen in their broadest dimensions, related to the attainment of liberty, and the fostering of creativity and civics in the overall context of the country's social, economic and political situation.

89. Research will be promoted for the adaptation of the educational system, at all levels, to the regional and structural characteristics of the country, turning education into a positive instrument in the people's search for solutions to their problems, and their more active participation in the discussion and determination of larger national issues.

90. Culture is seen as action and a process of intellectual creativity drawing on the past to construct the future. In this sense, special attention will be given to efforts to preserve the cultural, historical and scientific heritage, not only to comprehend the past, but also to provide elements for an understanding of the present. It is also necessary to bring this awareness to the researcher, to the educator and to the population in general, transforming museums and reference centers into dynamic nuclei for the preservation, creation and diffusion of knowledge.

Ongoing activities

91. The project, Graduate Chemistry Programme (UNICAMP (BRA/77/003), will continue and conclude the technical co-operation aimed at strengthening the Chemistry Institute of the University of Campinas (UNICAMP) as a national center of excellence for training university-level personnel, and for research in the area of analytical and industrial chemistry.

New activities

92. A project, Application of Technology to Special Education (CENESP) (BRA/82/021), is designed to promote the improvement of educational methods for persons with sight and speech deficiencies, by the installation and user-instruction on modern equipment for a Braille press; to modernize the production and distribution of printed matter for the visually handicapped; and to install a service for hearing diagnosis and fitting of hearing aids in specialized centers of the Ministry of Education and Culture. This pilot project reflects Brazil's commitment to the International Year of Disabled Persons.

93. Another project, Programme for the Development of International Co-operation in Postgraduate Education (MEC/CAPES) (BRA/82/022), will help improve the Brazilian system of postgraduate education, developing new forms of co-operation and broadening scientific and technical relations with other countries. It is expected, with UNDP support, to establish an information system on foreign postgraduate professional training programmes, allowing Brazilian universities to analyze them and to establish or consolidate exchange programmes with sister-institutions abroad. The project will also create an improved information system on sources and forms of bilateral co-operation at the postgraduate level. The structures to be strengthened with UNDP support will further facilitate access by other developing countries to Brazilian facilities for training and scientific and technological research.

94. A third project, Postgraduate Programme in Agricultural Chemistry (Centre for Exact Sciences, Chemistry Department - Viçosa University) (BRA/82/023), will reorient basic research in chemistry to serve the economic interests of agriculture through the study of the chemical and biochemical aspects of agriculture, especially in the production of food, including the establishment of a course for researchers in agrochemistry at the master's level.

Identified technical reserve

95. A project, Technology for the Restoration of Cultural Artifacts (Centre for Conservation of the Cultural Patrimony/CECOR/University of Minas Gerais), could provide CECOR with the latest technology for the restoration of cultural artifacts and for the training of technical personnel in this area. This activity is linked to the UNDP-supported regional project Protection, Conservation and Restoration of the Cultural Patrimony (RLA/79/005).

96. Another project, Pernambuco Laboratory for the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Artifacts (State Secretariat of Tourism, Culture and Sports, could train personnel from Pernambuco and other Northeastern States, within the framework of a national policy of cultural preservation, in connexion with the establishment of a conservation and restoration laboratory in Pernambuco.

97. Another project, Strengthening the Rural Sciences Centre of the Federal University of Santa Maria, could strengthen the postgraduate activities of the Rural Sciences Centre by developing a research and training programme in selected areas, and establishing a specialized course on plant improvement and management, and could assist an exchange programme with the Facultad Mayor del Uruguay.

98. Another project, Management Training in the Ministry of Education and Culture (Administrative Modernization Secretariat), could improve and accelerate planning and decision-making processes, by defining new standards of performance aimed at enhancing the efficiency of the Ministry's administrative structure. With UNDP co-operation, staff training would help in improving the management process, and in revising the structure and organizational patterns related to staff training and career management.

99. Another project, Graduate Chemistry Training (UNICAMP Institute of Chemistry), could broaden and improve the postgraduate programme and the research capacity of the Institute of Chemistry in analytical chemistry and pharmaceutical, industrial and organic chemistry, as well as on materials and instrumentation in chemistry, and could provide technical-scientific expertise and training for other national and foreign institutions. This constitutes a new phase of BRA/77/003.

100. UNDP support concentrates essentially on postgraduate education, including policy formulation and international exchange programmes. The purpose is to assist in the implementation of the country's science and technology policies. Preservation of the cultural heritage and assistance to the handicapped are covered by scientific activities corresponding to national priorities. This reflects the commitment of Brazil to the regional goals of UNDP, and those of the United Nations system agencies calling for the establishment of national and regional support structures for Government action in these areas. Beyond UNDP co-operation in the context of this country programme, the Government hopes to receive continued support from UNDP-supported regional projects and the UNESCO Participating Programme. All of these activities should also be linked to financial or technical support which Brazil receives in this area from other multilateral and bilateral sources, among them Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Netherlands and Japan.

H. Social Dimensions of Development

101. Adequate conditions of work and equitable remuneration are central to a person's role in society. This calls for knowledge and action to generate new employment opportunities and improve the productive apparatus in addition to welfare and assistance measures.

102. In the area of health and nutrition, the main objective of Brazilian science and technology policy will be to reinforce Government measures for the expansion and improvement of public health services. This presupposes that prevention by collective measures be given a priority as high as that presently given to individual therapeutic measures.

103. National training programmes in science and technology will, in the health sector, concentrate on achieving a sufficient degree of autonomy to generate national technologies, and to effectively absorb and adapt those imported from abroad. This is essential to generate the necessary public health investments, as well as for the standardization and quality control of health-related products.

104. Particular emphasis will also be placed on undergraduate training in the health and nutrition fields, adapted to the real needs of these sectors, and responsive to the requirements of the population at the local level. Similarly, priority will be given to training in occupational medicine, as well as to training courses and the training of researchers mainly in the areas of epidemiology and public health, nutrition, pharmacology and food technology.

105. Government guidelines attach priority to social policies concerning employment, salaries, food production and marketing, housing, sanitation and education, as related to living standards of the population.

Ongoing activities

106. The project, Vocational Training Policies (Ministry of Labour) (BRA/76/014), will continue and conclude technical co-operation activities related to the formulation, at central level, of a co-ordinated vocational training policy, including the establishment of an information system to assist in decision-making processes.

New phases

107. A project, Social Policies (National Human Resources Centre - CNRH) (BRA/82/024).

will strengthen the advisory infrastructure of the Planning Secretariat responsible for formulating specific development plans to improve income distribution, by perfecting an information system on social variables, as well as by introducing employment policies (including those relating to migration), and the evaluation and re-definition of social development programmes, including Government support to exposed sectors of the population, e.g., mother and child care programmes. This constitutes a new phase of BRA/81/001.

108. Between 1977 and 1981, UNDP assisted the Ministry of Health in training personnel and implanting laboratories for drug quality control in the metropolitan areas of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. In this new phase, Establishment and Development of the National Institute of Drug Quality Control (FIOCRUZ) (BRA/82/025), a Central Laboratory will be established at FIOCRUZ in Rio de Janeiro with responsibility for sanitary surveillance of food, biological products, medicines, reagents, etc., as well as for other appropriate action in that area. The Central Laboratory will be supported by regional laboratories whose personnel will also be trained under the project. This constitutes a new phase of BRA/77/006.

New activities

109. A project, Employment Policies and Programmes (Ministry of Labour) (BRA/82/026) will help ensure that the objectives and structures of the labour relations system be adjusted to effectively support the main economic and social objectives of the Third National Development Plan. UNDP co-operation will thus be used to create an employment information system for the purpose of evaluating the impact of public projects and programmes on the generation of employment, and to assist in the formulation of regional and sectorial employment policies. The project will also help to identify mechanisms and strategies for collective bargaining and labour relations; strengthen the labour inspection system; assist in the planning, implementation and evaluation of rural vocational training programmes; improve occupational health and hygiene; and strengthen the National Arts and Crafts Programme.

110. Another project, Associative Production Mechanisms for Low Income Groups in the Northeast (SUDENE) (BRA/82/027), will support the programmes for integrated rural and urban development in the Northeast by training low-income population groups in types and forms of work compatible with the socioeconomic and cultural reality of that region. UNDP technical co-operation will be used to help stimulate the development of associative modes of production, and through them improve employment and incomes of the population concerned, as well as reduce internal migrations. The activities will be closely linked to others related to employment and social policies, and will be connected with investment projects in the Northeast receiving support from the World Bank and IDB.

111. Another project, Economic Integration of Agriculture Production and Consumer Co-operatives (BRASCOOP) (BRA/82/028), will help develop methods and techniques, and acquire relevant knowledge for the horizontal integration of agricultural production co-operatives, and the vertical integration of consumer and production co-operatives with regard to particular products. With UNDP support, priority will be given to the involvement of small and medium-size co-operatives in integrated schemes resulting in economies of scale which will increase the farmers' profits while reducing consumer costs.

112. Another project, Establishment of a Multipurpose Chemical Synthesis Plant (Ministry of Health and Paraná State Technology Institute) (BRA/82/029), will establish a chemical synthesis pilot plant for the production of materials and orphan drugs which are presently imported, including the intermediate substances required for the production of basic drugs. The project will thus provide access to the relevant technologies and production processes as well as to ensure the availability of reliable basic drugs for the population as a whole.

Identified technical reserve

113. A project, International Technical Co-operation in the Area of Social Assistance (Ministry of Social Welfare), is designed to improve the national social assistance programmes and the evaluation of methodologies, especially as applied in the area of mother and child care. The project will also be used to study alternative methodologies responsive to different social and regional conditions, thus assisting in the formulation of new models of social action for Brazil.

114. Another project, Urban Development and Technologies for Low-Cost Housing and Sanitation, could provide access to appropriate technologies, using locally available materials to lower costs and promote the improvement of equipment and construction in the context of relevant development plans.

115. Those activities are part of the Government's integrated policies in labour, health and nutrition, housing and social welfare, and are linked to activities financed by other external sources, including those of the United Nations agencies. Among these, particular importance is attached to the ongoing WHO programme in mother and child care, as well as to the UNICEF and UNFPA-funded programmes.

116. The activities related to employment and equitable remuneration will be linked to the projects in the areas of development policy and institution building, agriculture and industry. At the regional level, special emphasis will be given to co-ordination with investment projects, particularly the integrated rural development projects in the Northeast.

ROLE OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (TCDC) AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (ECDC) IN THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

117. Beyond the specific criteria used in evaluating technical co-operation requests and the efforts to relate the activities proposed in this country programme to United Nations global concerns, especially as related to the establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Government wishes to stress the importance it attaches in the country programme to technical and economic co-operation among developing countries, both representing priority objectives of Brazilian policy.

118. The Government considers that the United Nations system, and the UNDP in particular, can and should play an important role, complementary to national efforts, by identifying the demand and supply of co-operation among developing countries, as well as by participating in the execution and evaluation of specific activities. It believes that the UNDP Field Office network in developing countries can provide essential logistical support in that connexion.

119. In addition to its full cost sharing for a specific TCDC project (BRA/80/002), the Government expects to make an effective contribution within the framework of horizontal co-operation through Brazil's installed capacity, which stands at the disposal

of UNDP for the joint execution of specific programmes or projects. This relates in particular to the capacity of institutions which received or are still receiving technical co-operation through the United Nations development system. Although the IPF allocated to Brazil is not by itself used to finance assistance to other countries, the technical co-operation activities contained in this and earlier country programmes aim at strengthening national institutions capable of transferring to other nations the results of this co-operation. Among the activities covered by the third country programme the following are of particular relevance in this connexion: Policies and Planning in Science and Technology (CNPq); Economic Data Processing Applied to Training and Research at the Centre for Electrical Research (CEPEL); Enzymatic Hydrolysis of Cellulosic materials (STI); Conservation and Substitution of Energy in Industry (STI); Merchant Marine Training (CIABA); Aeronautical Planning, Research and Testing (CTA/IPV); Amazon Basin Hydrology and Climatology (SUDAM); Forestry Development (IBDF); Water and Soil Conservation (Agricultural Ministry); Centre for Training in Agricultural Marketing (COBAL); Dairy Cattle Research (EMBRAPA); National System of Agricultural Documentation and Information (BINAGRI); Wheat Production (EMBRAPA); Drainage and Irrigation (EMBRATER); Swine Fever (SNAP); Iron and Steel Quality Control (INMETRO); Modernization of the Patents System (INPI); Postgraduate Programme in Chemistry (UNICAMP); International Co-operation in Postgraduate Training (MEC/CAPES); and Drug Quality Control (FIOCRUZ).

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

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A. Resources

(a) IPF and other resources	
(i) Illustrative IPF for programme period	30 000 000
(ii) Carry-over from previous IPF cycles	--
(iii) Other resources (Government cost sharing)	12 000 000
(b) Provision for adequate programming	--
TOTAL	<u>42 000 000</u>

B. Use of resources

(a) Programmed	
(i) Ongoing projects	7 022 000
(ii) New projects and new phases included in the country programme	26 778 000
(iii) Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out (continuous programming at a later stage)	--
Subtotal	<u>33 800 000</u>
(b) Reserve	2 200 000
(c) Unprogrammed balance ^{a/}	6 000 000
TOTAL	<u>42 000 000</u>

C. Financial distribution of programme, by sector

Sector ^{b/}	Ongoing projects \$	New projects \$	Sectoral earmarkings \$	TOTAL \$
02 General development issues, policy and planning	2 300 000	4 000 000	--	6 300 000
03 Natural Resources	369 000	6 131 000	--	6 500 000
04 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2 837 000	4 063 000	--	6 900 000
05 Industry	544 000	2 856 000	--	3 400 000
06 Transport and Communications	542 000	2 458 000	--	3 000 000
11 Social Conditions and Equity	300 000	6 200 000	--	6 500 000
TOTAL	<u>7 022 000</u>	<u>26 778 000</u>	--	<u>33 800 000</u>

^{a/} Representing 20 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming in accordance with Administrator's instructions contained in UNDP/PROG/FIELD/111; UNDP/PROG/HQTRS/126.

^{b/} According to ACC classification

